

The Debate over Slavery

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

sectionalism, popular sovereignty, Wilmot Proviso, Free-Soil Party, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Compromise of 1850, Fugitive Slave Act, Anthony Burns, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Harriet Beecher Stowe

I. The Expansion of Slavery (Objective 1, pp. 450–451)

A. Slavery in the Mexican Cession

1. President _____ and others wanted the _____ Compromise line to extend to the Pacific, to divide the Mexican Cession into free and slave territory.
2. Some northerners wanted to prohibit slavery in all of the Mexican Cession.
3. The _____ which Congress never passed, would have banned slavery in the entire Mexican Cession.
4. This debate showed the **sectionalism**, or the favoring of one region's interests over the interests of the country as a whole, that gripped the United States.
5. Some people wanted to allow the settlers in new territories to decide whether to allow slavery in those areas, a method called _____

B. The Election of 1848

1. Democrats and _____ did not take a clear stand on the slavery issue.
2. Supporters of the Wilmot Proviso formed the _____ Party.
3. Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, narrowly won the presidential election.

C. The _____ Problem

1. _____ applied for admission to the Union.
2. Most Californians wanted to enter the Union as a _____ state.
3. Many southerners opposed the addition of another free state, because it would upset the _____ between slave and free states in the U.S. _____

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What were the different alternatives offered for dealing with the issue of slavery in the Mexican Cession?

Suggestions included extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, banning slavery in the area entirely, or relying upon popular sovereignty.

II. The Compromise of 1850 (Objective 2, pp. 452–453)

A. Henry _____ offered a compromise to resolve the debate over slavery in the _____ Cession and the admission of California to the Union.

1. California would enter as a free state.
2. Popular sovereignty would decide the issue of slavery in the rest of the Mexican Cession, which would be organized as the Territory of _____
3. _____ to pay _____ debts to end dispute between Texas and New Mexico
4. Ended the slave _____—but not slavery—in _____ the nation's _____
5. Created a more effective _____ law

B. Responses

1. Some antislavery northerners wanted to admit California without any restrictions.
2. Some southerners rejected the proposal because it would upset the balance between the two sections of the country.
3. _____ a senator from Massachusetts, favored the plan because he thought that preserving the Union was more important than regional differences.

C. Congress passed Clay's proposal, known as the Compromise of _____

ASK THE STUDENTS...

How did Clay propose to resolve the issue of slavery in the Mexican Cession?
admit California as a free state; use popular sovereignty in the rest of the region

III. The Fugitive Slave Act (Objective 3, p. 454)

- A. The Fugitive Slave Act made it a federal _____ to help runaway slaves.
- B. The law let officials arrest fugitives even where slavery was _____ and paid officials who returned fugitives more than if the officials rejected slaveholders' claims.
- C. Many northerners opposed the law because it denied runaway slaves a _____
- D. When a group of northerners unsuccessfully attempted to free _____, a fugitive slave from Virginia, a deputy marshal was killed.

IV. Antislavery Literature (p. 455)

- A. Abolitionists published tales of fugitive slaves to build support for their cause.
- B. Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote _____ about a cruel slaveholder.
- C. The bestselling _____ was praised in the North, but condemned in the South.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What influence did *Uncle Tom's Cabin* have on the American public?
The bestselling novel was popular in the North, but it angered southerners.

Trouble in Kansas

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

Franklin Pierce, Stephen Douglas, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Pottawatomie Massacre, Charles Sumner, Preston Brooks

I. The Election of 1852 (pp. 457–458)

A. The Democrats

1. Selected **Franklin** _____, a little-known politician from New Hampshire, after none of the four leading candidates secured a majority of votes
2. Pleas southerners by promising to honor the Compromise of 1850 and to enforce the _____ Act

B. Whigs

1. Nominated Winfield Scott, a hero of the Mexican War
2. Southerners did not trust Scott because he had not completely supported the _____

C. Pierce easily defeated Scott.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What role did the Compromise of 1850 play in the presidential election of 1852?

Franklin Pierce, who supported the compromise, won the trust of the South and easily defeated Winfield Scott, who had not completely supported the compromise.

II. The Kansas-Nebraska Act (Objective 1, pp. 458–459)

A. A _____ to the Pacific

1. **Stephen** _____ a congressman from Illinois, had long supported the construction of a railroad running from Illinois to the Pacific Ocean.
2. Would require making the remainder of the Louisiana Purchase a territory
3. Because of the _____ Compromise, the land in this territory would eventually enter the Union as _____ states.

B. Douglas and the Southerners

1. Southerners wanted the railroad to follow a southern route.
2. To gain their support, Douglas promised to open up the new territory _____

A Divided Nation, Section 2, continued

C. The Kansas-Nebraska Act

1. Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska Act in Congress in 1854.
2. The act called for dividing the rest of the Louisiana Purchase into two territories—Kansas and Nebraska.
3. _____ would determine the issue of slavery in each territory.

D. Response

1. Anti-slavery northerners condemned the act for violating the " _____ " of the Missouri Compromise and for expanding slavery.
2. Pierce and Douglas convinced some Democrats to vote for the act.
3. The act passed and became law in May 1854.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why did Stephen Douglas introduce the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
to open up the rest of the Louisiana Purchase to slavery so that he could get southern support for a northern route for a transcontinental railroad

III. "Bleeding Kansas" (Objectives 2 & 3, pp. 469–461)

- A.** Antislavery and pro-slavery forces saw Kansas as a _____
- B. Territorial Elections**
1. Held in March 1855
 2. Won by _____ forces, who had the votes of thousands of men who crossed the Missouri border into Kansas, voted, and then returned home
- C. Two governments**
1. Territorial legislature passed strict pro-slavery laws.
 2. In response, antislavery Kansans formed _____
 3. Pro-slavery forces attacked _____, the antislavery capital.
 4. Abolitionist John _____ killed pro-slavery men in the _____ Massacre.
- D. Violence in the Senate**
1. Senator **Charles** _____ of Massachusetts gave a speech about Kansas, in which he insulted Senator Andrew Pickens Butler of South Carolina.
 2. In retaliation, Butler's nephew, Representative **Preston** _____, beat Sumner badly in the U.S. Senate chamber.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What means did pro-slavery forces use to help win the Kansas territorial elections?
They had pro-slavery voters from Missouri illegally vote in the Kansas election.

Political Divisions

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

Republican Party, James Buchanan, John C. Frémont, Dred Scott, Roger B. Taney, Dred Scott decision, Abraham Lincoln, Lincoln-Douglas debates, Freeport Doctrine

I. New Divisions (Objective 1, pp. 462–463)

A. The Impact of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

1. Whigs, some Democrats, Free-Soilers, and abolitionists joined together to form the _____ Party, which opposed the spread of slavery.
2. Only seven of the northern Democrats who had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act had been re-elected to the House of Representatives.
3. The act also split the _____ Party, with northern Whigs opposing the act and southern Whigs favoring it.

B. The Election of 1856

1. Know-_____ party split into northern and southern groups.
2. Democrats nominated Pennsylvanian **James Buchanan**, who had _____ with the controversy over the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
3. Republicans nominated **John C. _____** who had little political experience.

C. Election Returns

1. James Buchanan won, taking 14 out of 15 slave states and 5 free states.
2. Frémont won the remaining free states.
3. The Know-Nothing candidate won Maryland.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What do the results of the 1856 election reveal about support for the Republican Party in southern states?

did not win any slave states, which indicates it had little or no southern support

II. The _____ Decision (Objective 2, p. 464)

A. The Case

1. _____ the Missouri slave of an army surgeon, had accompanied the surgeon on military tours to Illinois and the northern Louisiana Territory.

A Divided Nation, Section 3, continued

2. Scott sued for his _____ when he returned to Missouri.
 3. Argued that he had become free because he had _____
 4. The case went to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1856.
- B. Questions for the U.S. Supreme Court**
1. Was Scott a U.S. citizen, who had the right to _____ ?
 2. Did Scott become free by living on free soil?
 3. Was the ban on slavery in parts of the Louisiana Territory constitutional?
- C. The *Dred Scott* decision**
1. Chief Justice **Roger B. _____** who came from a slaveholding family, wrote the majority decision in the case in March 1857.
 2. Concluded that African Americans, including Scott, were not _____
 3. Determined that Scott had not become free by living on free soil
 4. Declared the _____ unconstitutional under the _____ Amendment
- D. Reactions**
1. The ruling pleased most _____ southerners.
 2. Many northerners, especially Republicans such as Illinois lawyer **Abraham _____**, opposed the ruling.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What was the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in the *Dred Scott* case?
ruled that African Americans were not U.S. citizens, slaves did not become free by living on free soil, and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional

III. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates (Objective 3, pp. 465-466)

- A.** In 1858 Abraham Lincoln challenged Democrat Stephen Douglas for the Illinois seat in the U.S. Senate; Douglas had held the seat since 1847.
- B.** Lincoln and Douglas held _____ debates, known as the **Lincoln-Douglas debates**.
- C.** Lincoln argued that slavery should _____ but did not ask for political or social equality for African Americans.
- D.** Douglas announced the _____ **Doctrine**—the idea that American citizens have the power to ban slavery in an area, even if Congress does not have this power.
- E.** Douglas won the election, but Lincoln had gained prestige in the _____ Party.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why was Lincoln not considered an abolitionist?
He wanted to stop the spread of slavery but not to abolish it where it existed.

Secession

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

secession, John Brown's raid, John C. Breckinridge, Constitutional Union Party, John Bell, John J. Crittenden, Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis

I. The Raid on Harper's Ferry (Objective 1, pp. 467–468)

A. John _____

1. Planned a raid on a federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia
2. Hoped to capture weapons and distribute them to _____

B. John Brown's Raid

1. Included about _____ men, including Brown and three of his sons
2. Began on the night of October 16, 1859
3. Raiders captured the arsenal and then went to gather slaves in the area.

C. The Raid's Conclusion

1. Brown hoped that slaves would join the raid, but _____
2. White southerners attacked and killed some of the raiders.
3. Federal troops _____ Brown and the remaining raiders.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why did Brown plan an attack on the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry?

He hoped to take weapons from the federal arsenal and distribute them to slaves.

II. Judging John Brown (Objective 1, p. 468)

A. Brown was convicted of treason, murder, and conspiracy to start a _____

B. He was _____ in December 1859.

C. Reactions

1. Many northerners regarded John Brown as a _____ and mourned his death.
2. Some northerners, such as Lincoln, agreed with Brown's opposition to slavery but did not approve of his use of violence or his treasonous acts.
3. Most white southerners felt threatened and feared similar attacks might occur.

A Divided Nation, Section 4, continued

III. The Election of 1860 (Objective 2, pp. 469–470)

A. The Democrats

1. Democratic Party split, with Northern Democrats nominating Stephen Douglas.
2. Southern Democrats nominated John C. Breckinridge.

B. A new party, the Constitutional _____ Party, was dedicated to preserving the U.S. Constitution and the Union and was joined by some northerners and southerners; John Bell of _____ was the party's candidate.

C. Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln.

D. Outcome

1. Lincoln won only _____ percent of popular vote but a majority of _____
2. Angered southerners because Lincoln did not win a southern state

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Who were the four presidential candidates in 1860, and who won?

John Bell, John C. Breckinridge, Stephen Douglas, and Abraham Lincoln (winner)

IV. Breaking with the Union (Objective 3, pp. 471–472)

A. The U.S. Constitution did not address the issue of _____—the act of formally withdrawing from the Union.

B. Fearing Lincoln would end slavery, _____ seceded in December 1860.

C. Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky proposed a series of constitutional amendments to satisfy the South and keep southern states from seceding.

1. Extend the Missouri Compromise line to the _____ coast and guarantee slavery in areas south of this line _____

2. Use federal funds to pay slaveholders for runaway slaves not captured

D. Republicans rejected Crittenden's proposals because they extended slavery.

V. The Confederate States of America (pp. 472–473)

A. By February 1, 1861, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas had joined South Carolina in _____

B. Formed the _____ States of America with Jefferson _____ as president.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What new nation did the seceding southern states form?

Confederate States of America